

Enhancements to water.weather.gov February 29, 2012 – April 9, 2013

Since February 29, 2012, the NWS has made a number of minor enhancements to water.weather.gov, the gateway to hydrologic information on the web provided through NOAA's Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service (AHPS). These enhancements include:

1. The forecast timeline slider, which is available on regional maps (WFO Hydrologic Service Areas, states, River Forecast Center areas of responsibility, and USGS water resource regions), has been enhanced.
 - a. First, the forecast timeline slider centered above the Google map is larger and labeled, making it easier to see the forecast timeframe that you wish to display.
 - b. Second, the forecast timeline slider defaults to entire period, indicating that color-coded locations represent the maximum forecast flood category through the entire period. This agrees with how locations are color-coded on the national map, which is available at: <http://water.weather.gov/ahps/forecasts.php>. Because the period for which a forecast is prepared varies from RFC to RFC, the entire period generally ranges from 2 to 10 days.
 - c. Third, the forecast timeframe (day and time) is now immediately above the forecast timeline slider and appears in yellow.
 - d. Fourth, when moving the forecast timeline slider button, a loading spinner appears. Once changes to the forecast timeframe are complete, the loading spinner disappears.
2. Documentation on the use of iframes is available at: http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/pdf/AHPS_region_iframe.pdf for external users who may want to take advantage of the capability.
3. On hydrograph webpages, historical crests are shown in stage or flow.
4. On hydrograph webpages, low water records and impacts are ordered in ascending order with the lowest (worst) stage/flow values listed first.
5. Users can now adjust the display order of the inundation mapping layers on the Google maps.
6. On inundation mapping webpages, a link to a user guide video on YouTube is now available.
7. Metadata files for the observed, normal, and derived precipitation products are available on the "About NWS Precipitation Analysis" webpages.
8. Normal precipitation is now derived from 1981-2010 Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) data.
9. AHPS hydrographs are capable of displaying tailwater elevation from a radio type (RR) sensor.
10. On hydrograph webpages, "not available" instead of a 0 value is displayed when flood stage is not defined.
11. An experimental long-range river flood risk tab is now available. When clicking on this tab, a map showing locations that are color-coded according to the long-range (3-month) risk of minor, moderate, and major river flooding is displayed. Long-range (3-month) risk information is based on NWS Ensemble Streamflow Prediction (ESP) forecasts.